



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 15, 1910.
CALIFORNIA OPPOSES ASIATICS.
THE SANTA CRUZ BEACH COMPANY.
UNION OR NON-UNION?
WHAT ABOUT LABOR SUNDAY?
A SURPRISED MUCKRAKER.

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CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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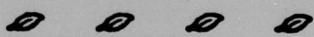
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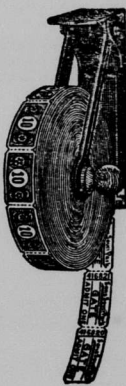
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. IX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1910.

No. 22

WHAT ABOUT LABOR SUNDAY?

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Toronto, a resolution was adopted setting aside the Sunday preceding the first Monday in September as "Labor Sunday," and that the churches of America be requested to devote some part of this day to a presentation of this question. It was further resolved that the various central and local bodies be requested to co-operate in every legitimate way with the ministers who thus observe Labor Sunday, seeking, with them, to secure as large an audience of workingmen and others as possible. It was stated that it would be an advantage to both church and labor to select a special day upon which the attention of all classes may be concentrated on the questions which concern the toilers.

After the adoption of this resolution by the American Federation of Labor, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America adopted a similar resolution recommending to the churches of America a hearty compliance with the request of the American Federation of Labor, and suggesting to the churches that they so observe this day with sermons and other exercises appropriate to the occasion.

During the past week the ministers in nearly 700 cities were requested by the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council to appoint committees to co-operate with similar committees to be appointed by organized labor, so that they may together work out a program which may be carried out in their localities. Similarly, President Samuel Gompers has sent out communications to the central bodies asking for their co-operation in this matter. Mr. Gompers suggests that the central bodies appoint committees to wait upon the clergymen of all denominations with a view of calling their attention to these matters, and requesting them to deliver addresses from their pulpits on Labor Sunday.

Now it is up to organized labor to make good. This should be the biggest Labor Sunday in the history of the church and of labor. There is not the least doubt that if the ministers are given the assurance of support by the workers they will open their churches and conduct a service as outlined in the recommendations of the two great national bodies representing church and labor. This service will be of value to both the workingman and the church. For, whatever of value may come to the workingmen through this service—through the preaching of the principles of labor—it will also be of great value to those in the church who need the broader outlook upon the economic world which this occasion will undoubtedly give them. I would, therefore, urge upon individual trades unionists the importance of having committees appointed to take hold of this matter at once. It might be a good plan to have your regular Labor Day committee handle the Labor Sunday meeting, as the two may easily be worked together. Indeed, the mass meeting of workingmen on Sunday night—which, by the way, should be a service composed of all the churches in the city, wherever possible—might well be made part of the general Labor Day program. And if it is possible to use the preachers on Labor Day, either in giving addresses, or in marching in the parade, as has frequently been done, it will add value to the entire program.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

California Opposes Asiatics

Many eastern papers have commented on Labor Commissioner Mackenzie's report on the need of Asiatic or some labor of that character for California's fruit and grain ranches. Misled by the statement, which is that of one man based on an investigation very unsatisfactory to the people of the State, these publications imagine that there is a change of sentiment, and that the once-despised Asiatics are now viewed with at least less hostile eyes, if not favored as a necessity.

Nothing could be further from the truth. The sentiment of Californians is strongly opposed to Oriental labor. When the State was sorely in need of labor to build its railroads and start it on its way as a land of promise, a vote was taken on September 3, 1879, by secret ballot. The result was nearly unanimous: 161,405 against Chinese immigration, 638 for.

In many of the fruit-growing sections, where one would think, according to the reasoning of Labor Commissioner Mackenzie, that Asiatics would be welcome, the reverse is the case. The Japanese and the Hindus have superseded the Chinese. The latter was a better type of his sort. The late comers from the Orient are attracted here by the avarice of shipping and transportation companies, and the people that use them for a time or a purpose and then cast them aside on the community.

A few "chambers of commerce" have gone on record in favor of the Japanese and Hindus. It is doubtful if a vote taken at this time would total 638 "for," despite the increase of population. On every hand men and women are wondering what is going to come of the Hindu immigrants, for their castes and prejudices, and their more than usual willingness to accumulate the vices of the Caucasian, make them not only a detriment, but a positive menace.

As for the cocky little Jap, he started out with a polite demeanor and industrious way to ingratiate himself, but the glamour is off, and he stands forth in his true character.

California is too good a country to be exploited by a mere handful of employers in search of cheap labor. This does not apply to those farmers who favor Asiatics. The fact remains that the Golden State is a white man's country, and such it must stay. The people who live on the Pacific Coast are practically unanimous on the question, just as they were in the early days. Even the employers who may gain temporarily know that finally they lose, for a well-paid and satisfied community is a money maker for the man in business.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN.
By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25

Woman's Revenge.

To the People. Letter No. 54.

Elbert Hubbard wrote the following article for a syndicate of newspapers:

"That women are as a rule the victims of much injustice in life there is no doubt. Martin Luther once said, 'This is a hard world for girls.'"

"In New York State a woman cannot vote, but occasionally we hang her when she does the thing she ought not.

"But here is a true story about a woman who lived in Brooklyn, N. Y.—not being able to live in East Aurora, for reasons best known to herself—who got even with male man.

"This particular woman lived her life, raised a goodly brood of children, reached the pleasant age of seventy-two, and found herself alone with just twelve hundred dollars in cash—which is not so bad, after all.

"Some folks haven't twelve hundred dollars, and lots of folks wouldn't know what to do with it if they had.

"And what did she do with the money, Terese?"

"I will tell you what she did.

"She put on her best gown, her Sunday bonnet, her Paisley shawl and black mitts and went over to Broadway and bought an annuity from one of the big life assurance societies.

"This annuity amounted to \$154.25.

"An annuity is a thing that happens to you every year at the same time. If you provide for it, the fellow comes around on the exact date and pushes the money in your pocket, willy nilly.

"So, as before stated, this woman, Betsy Gage, by name, left the insurance building with nothing more than a promise that she would be paid \$154.25 every three hundred and sixty-five days as long as she lived.

"However, instead of allowing the company to send her the money, she had them make a memorandum on their books that she would call and collect it.

"And so once a year the old lady walked over to New York, sidled up to the grated window, tapped on it very gently and demanded her own, and always they handed out the \$154.25.

"Now it seems that this woman was earning a little money all the time, enough to live on, and so when she was eighty-eight years of age she had saved up from her annuity two thousand dollars.

"And so on her eighty-eighth birthday she walked over with this greenish wad, handed in the two thousand dollars and asked them to increase the annuity all that conscience would allow.

"It seems that an annuity is one of those peculiar things that the longer you live the more you get, whereas in life insurance the younger you are the less you have to pay. In fact, if you are one hundred years old and you lay down a thousand dollars for an annuity, the company will agree to pay you eight hundred dollars a year as long as you live.

"At eighty-eight years of age Betsy Gage found herself with an income of \$554 a year.

"Every year thereafter on the eventful day

she walked in and demanded her \$554 and received it in good money.

"On her one hundredth birthday she sent word over that she was not feeling very well and wished they would send the money over.

"And so they sent the money over. And the president of the company sent along a five-dollar bunch of roses and a letter congratulating her on having lived so long to draw down so much money and wishing her many happy returns of the day.

"It was about six weeks after that—to be exact, on November 21, 1907—word came that the old lady had gone to sleep and forgotten to wake up and that the account should be closed.

"Her estate showed funds to the amount of six thousand dollars to her credit, divided among four different savings banks.

"This shows that Sam Patch was right in his proposition that some things can be done as well as others.

"There is no doubt in my mind that the effect of having a life insurance policy or an annuity when your hair begins to turn gray tends greatly toward longevity.

"We usually lose our illusions and our hair at the same time. Betsy Gage had a beautiful head of snow white hair—it was all her own—even unto that day when she went to sleep and forgot to wake up."

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The executive council of the California State Federation of Labor has issued the following call for the eleventh annual convention of the federation, which will be held in Los Angeles in October next:

San Francisco, Cal., July 15, 1910.

To Affiliated Unions: Pursuant to law, you are hereby advised that the eleventh annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor will be held in Union Labor Temple, 540 Maple avenue, Los Angeles, California, beginning at 10 a. m. Monday, October 3, 1910, and continuing in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Representation—Representation in the convention will be upon the following basis: Each regularly affiliated organization shall be entitled to representation (based upon the average per capita tax paid into the federation during the preceding year, i. e., the total amount paid in for the fiscal year, divided by twelve) as follows: Labor unions shall be entitled to two delegates for the first 100 members or less and one delegate for each succeeding 100 members or major fraction thereof; provided, that no union shall be entitled to more than six delegates. Central labor bodies shall be entitled to two delegates each. Each delegate shall vote an equal percentage of the membership of the union he or she represents on all questions where roll-call vote is taken; provided, all fractional votes be eliminated. Each delegate from central labor bodies shall be entitled to one vote. No proxies shall be allowed. Each delegate-elect and each alternate-elect shall receive credentials from the secretary of the organizations he or she represents, and a duplicate of the same shall be forwarded by said secretary to the secretary-treasurer of the federation at least two weeks prior to the convention. If an alternate present: credentials and is seated, he or she shall be the only recognized representative throughout the session of the convention. All notices of contests must be served on the secretary-treasurer prior to five days before the convening of the convention, and parties making such contest shall be permitted to appear before the committee on credentials and present their evidence. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for affiliation at least

three months prior to the convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization issuing the credentials; provided, organizations chartered within three months of the meeting of the convention shall be eligible to representation.

Credentials—Credentials in duplicate are enclosed herewith. The original credentials must be given to the delegates-elect and the duplicates forwarded to the California State Federation of Labor office, 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco. The duplicate credentials should be mailed at least two weeks prior to the opening of the convention, as provided in the constitution.

Railroad Rates—The Southern Pacific Company has made a reduced rate of one and one-third lowest first-class fare for the round trip from all stations in California. Delegates may purchase tickets for the going trip between September 23d and October 8th, inclusive, at the same time asking the agent at the starting point to give them a receipt certificate on account of the convention of the California State Federation of Labor. Upon presentation of the receipt certificates to the company's agents at Los Angeles, after the certificates have been endorsed by the secretary of the convention, return tickets will be issued at one-third of the regular rate. Certificates for the return trip will be honored October 3d to 11th for stations south of and including Santa Barbara and Bakersfield; for stations north of these points certificates will be honored October 3d to 18th, inclusive.

Steamship Rates—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company offers a round trip ticket for \$18.50 from San Francisco. From Eureka the round trip fare is \$33.50; these rates include berth and meals, and are good for 90 days return on any one of the company's steamers.

General Information—All proposed amendments to the constitution should be forwarded to the office of the secretary one week before the opening of the convention. Headquarters of the executive council will be at the Union Labor Temple, 540 Maple avenue. Delegates wishing to make hotel or room reservation should correspond with L. W. Butler, secretary Central Labor Council, 540 Maple avenue, Los Angeles. If there should be any further information regarding the convention, or the arrangements for the convenience of delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular, or through the labor press. Fraternally,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR,

D. D. SULLIVAN,

President.

PAUL SCHARRENBURG,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Chris. Ploeger, Tom C. Seaward, M. T. Murray, R. Wiand, Thomas Wright, Harry Menke, D. J. Murray, T. K. Thompson, L. B. Leavitt, John W. Ericksen, vice-presidents.

All per capita tax should be paid before September 24th. Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth St., San Francisco.

LABOR TEMPLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Ways and means for raising funds for the proposed new Labor Temple will be considered at a meeting next Sunday afternoon in the Labor Temple, under the auspices of the Labor Council Hall Association. The executive boards of all affiliated unions are earnestly requested to be present at this meeting, as it is quite possible that a site for the new temple will be decided upon.

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H. A. WISSING, Secretary-Treasurer



The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



A SURPRISED MUCKRAKER.

By Robert Hunter.

I talked with a muckraker the other day about Milwaukee.

He was keenly interested in Milwaukee and wanted to know all the Socialists had done there and all they expected to do there.

Milwaukee had surprised him, amazed him, astounded him.

It was not that the workers had won or that Socialism had gained a great victory.

The thing that astounded the muckraker was this—it seems amusing—not a single Socialist had asked for a job!

The Associated Press sent out the news and it was telegraphed to all parts of the United States and it was news because such a thing had never before happened in America.

It was contrary to the ordinary idea of politics in America. It was a violation of every political law in America.

And so the astounded reporter sent out the astonishing news that astonished the world and deepened the awful mystery of Milwaukee. Not a single Socialist had asked for a job!

It never occurred to me that there was anything remarkable in that fact until I talked with this muckraker, and then I, too, began to get a glimmer of what it meant.

I began to see in that fact some philosophy.

I began to understand better the revolution that had occurred in Milwaukee.

The fact is, politics in America are entirely unlike politics in any other country of the world.

We are ruled nearly everywhere by Mafias and Camorras, dominated by professional politicians, office seekers, grafters, thugs, lawyers and ex-convicts.

They are not exactly of the working class, nor are they of the capitalist class.

Politics is their business and its whole philosophy to them is summed up in jobs, in rake-offs, in bribes, and in blackmail.

These professional gentlemen control the offices, the legislatures, and the courts, and they sell privileges at so much per horsepower to our financial grand dukes.

The capitalists are too busy to take an active part in political routine.

The workers are also too busy to take an active part in political routine.

The capitalists are exploiting the country and the people and they have enough to do attending to that.

The workers are trying to get a livelihood, and to escape out of wage slavery, and they have enough to do attending to that.

And so both capitalists and workers leave politics to the professional whose object in life, like that of the capitalist and the wage worker, is to get rich.

But the worker has no money to buy the professional politician, so the politician doesn't serve the worker.

The capitalist has money and he buys the politician to do his work as he could buy any other Hessian.

The day is here, however, for the capitalist and for the worker to get rid of the professional politician.

The capitalists are getting tired of being bribed, of being blackmailed, and of getting inefficient government.

And so the capitalists are making an effort to get what they call "good government," which means to get in control of government college-bred gentlemen who will do by instinct and from

class interest what the professional politician will only do for bribes.

The working man also wants to get rid of the professional politician.

He has been lied to, sold out and betrayed so often that he sees now the necessity of taking matters into his own hands.

But neither the working class nor the capitalist class wants the jobs. They only want the power.

They want the government to represent their interests, to fight their battles, to do their bidding, and so when the men of the mills, the shops, and the factories got control in Milwaukee, they did not rush over to the city hall to ask for political jobs.

They went to work as usual the next morning in their shops.

They wanted clean streets, better tenements, protection in the shop and a government that stood for them.

Their ambition was not to quit work and to become public officials who in the past have been little more than parasites.

And therefore not a single Socialist asked for a job!

And they don't particularly care who gets the jobs providing they will serve the working class.

A PUBLICATION OF MERIT.

Volume III of "The Styles" has been mailed to the "Labor Clarion." It is issued by the blind pupils of the California Institution for the Deaf and the Blind." The book has forty-four pages and cover, and contains several interesting stories by the pupils, the history of the school year, and articles covering such subjects as music and dramatics, forensics, athletics, social doings, etc. The editor is Miss Ruby Ellison, a name familiar to the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, and Charles Poulsen is the manager. Both are to be congratulated on the production.

GROWTH OF THE A. F. OF L.

Despite the opposition and misrepresentations of the professional union-busters and employers' associations, the American Federation of Labor has gained 100 per cent in the number of charters issued to new organizations since last October as compared to the same period of the previous year, according to the report of Secretary Morrison, submitted to the executive council at last month's session.

The report shows that 203 charters had been issued to new labor unions in the last eight months, while only 111 charters were issued for the same period the year before. Of the new chartered organizations, 98 were local unions, 66 federal labor unions, 57 city central bodies, 1 international union, and 1 State federation.

From October 1, 1909, to June 1, 1910, the income of the A. F. of L. with the cash on hand amounted to \$288,644.43, and the expenditures were \$119,926.48, leaving a balance of \$168,717.95.

The application for a charter from the Western Federation of Miners was before the executive council, and a committee of the former organization and one from the United Mine Workers of America appeared to help in the work of solidifying the ranks of the metal and coal miners.

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. ***

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Charles Lyons

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LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS. By Pan-American Press.

150,000 Mill Workers Laid Off.

Boston, Mass.—Many of the cotton mills of the United States have shut down for the purpose of curtailing production. The curtailment agreed to by the cotton interests of New England affects 150,000 operatives until October 1st.

Strikers Fight Forest Fire.

Deadwood, S. D.—Using more than 100 of the striking miners from Lead, the forest service officers have succeeded in getting the forest fire below Mystic under control.

Pressmen for Trade School.

Columbus, Ohio—The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, in recent convention here, decided to establish a technical school in Chicago. A proposal to consolidate the job and book pressmen with the web pressmen of the newspaper offices was defeated.

Smith Heads Mine Bureau.

Beverly, Mass.—George Otis Smith, director of the Geological Survey, will be the first head of the new bureau of mines, just created by an act of Congress. President Taft says Smith will assume charge temporarily in order that the bureau may be organized and started going.

Hill Roads Increase Wages.

St. Paul, Minn.—The 1400 machinists employed on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways have been granted an increase of 2 cents an hour.

Want Roosevelt for Labor Day.

Cleveland, Ohio—Cleveland trade unionists, through their Labor Day Committee, have invited ex-President Roosevelt to head the program for a monster celebration on the first Monday in September.

Carmen's Wages Raised.

White Plains, N. Y.—Supreme Justice Keogh signed at his chambers an order raising the wages of the 300 employees of the Yonkers' street railway lines, who were on strike recently. The increase is 2 cents an hour.

Rubber Workers to Strike.

Boston, Mass.—The employees of the United States Rubber Company are planning a strike to enforce a demand for an increase in wages.

Pittsburg Steel Mills Close.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Preparations have been made by the National Tube Company and independent interests to close the pipe mills running on the smaller jobbing sizes through the rest of the month of July. Practically every steel working industry in the Pittsburg district is now closed for the midsummer period of stock taking and repairs.

Gompers and Gaynor Meet.

New York—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, called on Mayor Gaynor. They had not met before. When Gompers came out of the mayor's office, he said: "I found Mr. Gaynor very enlightening, and I wish to say that I admire the many good things done for this city since he has been in office." Of Gompers, the mayor said: "I perceived that he is just what he is reported to be—a very able man. I found him a man of very moderate views."

To Unionize Resort Bakers.

New York—The Bakers' Union has undertaken the work of unionizing the bakers employed in the summer hotels in the Catskill Mountains. The conditions in these hotels are said to be

execrable. The wages are low and the men are treated like slaves. If the proprietors refuse to grant better conditions, a general strike throughout the region is likely to be called.

Glass Workers' Union Grows.

Toledo, Ohio—The American Flint Glass Workers' Union has a larger membership than at any time in its history, according to the report of its secretary just made public. The total membership, May 31st numbered 8901, of which 7456 were on the employed list and 1455 were out of work.

Strike Against Closed Windows.

Decatur, Ind.—Sixty girls employed at the Waring Glove and Mitten Factory have declared a strike because the management nailed down the windows in the workrooms. The excessive heat forced them to take drastic action.

Labor Lobby was "Pernicious."

Washington, D. C.—According to Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, the labor lobby was "the most pernicious in the history of Congress." The labor men intend to put in even a more active campaign for labor legislation at the next session.

Union Sailor Found Murdered.

Toledo, Ohio—The body of James Melia, also known as Murray, a union sailor of Cleveland, was found last week near the hall of the Lake Seamen's Union. Melia had apparently been beaten with a club by thugs. His skull was crushed and he had been dead for four or five hours.

Carter Again Heads Firemen.

St. Paul, Minn.—W. S. Carter was re-elected president and C. A. Wilson, assistant president of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen at the convention held in this city. J. F. McNamee was chosen editor and manager of the "Firemen's Magazine." A. H. Hawley was re-elected general secretary and treasurer of the brotherhood.

"Pinks" Invade Pacific Coast.

Seattle, Wash.—Washington, Oregon and other sections in the Northwest report that the section is full of Pinkertons and other secret service ferrets who are watching the movement of metal workers, now forming an organization.

BLACKSMITHS GAIN INCREASED WAGE.

Following negotiations covering a period of two months, an agreement has been signed by representatives of the Blacksmiths' Union and the Southern Pacific Company by the terms of which blacksmiths and helpers on the Pacific systems of the railroad company are given an increase of 3 cents an hour, which will make the wages on these systems 43 cents an hour, with the exception of the Tucson division, where a rate of 45½ cents an hour will obtain. Other concessions were granted, chief among which was an agreement that no form of record shall be kept of employees other than the existing card system. George Sandeman, D. Mixer, and William McDonald represented the unions of the western division. By the same agreement the mechanics of the Atlantic system receive an increase of 2 cents an hour, which is considered a material gain, as they recently received an advance. Vice-President Flanagan of the International Union conducted negotiations for the men on the Atlantic division.

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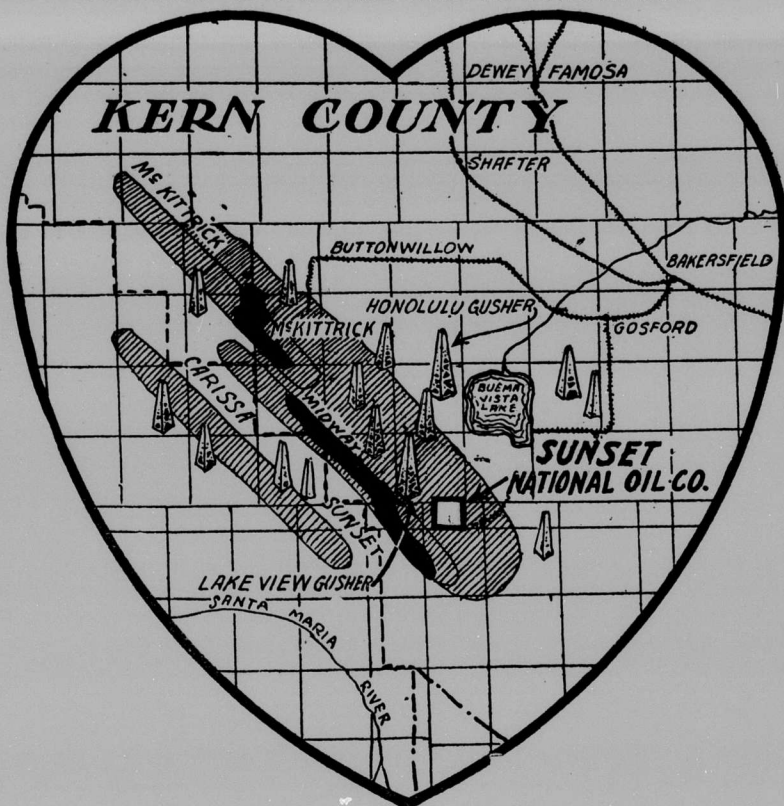
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- ARTHUR A. HAY, Secretary and General Manager. Mr. Hay represented the International Typographical Union in Los Angeles for seven years and the American Federation of Labor as organizer on the Pacific Coast for the past three years.
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FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1910.

"Great men are never sufficiently shown but in struggles."—Burke.

Forty convicts struck at Bellingham, Wash., for an eight-hour day. They had been working ten hours. Possibly they were giving good service on their road work, and needed the rest for recuperation.

It is a shame that 13 persons should be killed and 382 injured by the cars of the United Railroads during the quarter ending March 31st last. It is a needless sacrifice. Proper facilities to protect the public, adequate brakes and fenders, and competent employees are worth more to the citizens of San Francisco than they are to the corporation, seemingly. Municipal ownership will change all this.

Boom the label! On every hand there comes the cry to trade unionists and friends. The seed must be nurtured in order that the response may be what is desired—a demand insistent and consistent for the best friend organized labor has. And there is no city better adapted than San Francisco for leadership in this respect, for even though we possess numerical strength, we fail if the principles of the movement are forgotten.

Here is a brilliant thought from a San Francisco "Chronicle" editorial: "Hereafter Ballinger's clerks will have a clearer idea of how to testify if they want to save their necks." That sentence may mean several things. It hints at perjury, it has the rank perfume of subserviency, it depicts the cringing of the sycophant, and plays up that good old out-of-date "master and man" doctrine. The clerks who forfeited their "necks" to tell the truth had a clearer idea of how to testify than Secretary Ballinger, and the "Chronicle's" ridicule is really a fine compliment to the men who placed their American citizenship above a few paltry dollars.

The financial statement, showing receipts and disbursements by the executive committee of the striking employees of the Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Pa., has been submitted to the labor councils of the country. The struggle lasted one hundred days. While the settlement was not altogether satisfactory, yet the eyes of the nation were riveted on the Steel Trust as a result of the Bethlehem protest against a disgraceful condition of affairs. The sum of \$7214.72 was received from trade unionists, and the statement accounts for every cent in the disbursement column. From this preliminary strike will very likely come a change in the methods of the Schwabs in dealing with their employees—a change forced by collective bargaining and an awakened public conscience.

THE SANTA CRUZ BEACH COMPANY.

The pretty little seaside resort at Santa Cruz is unfortunate in one respect. Fred W. Swanton, manager of the Casino, employs a non-union band and orchestra, and seems to glory in the doctrine of the "open shop." The organized musicians naturally take umbrage at this attitude.

In Santa Cruz are a number of musicians who follow their profession as a means of livelihood. They live there, pay taxes, and are an asset to the community. They feel that the importation of non-unionists affects them directly, and the people of Santa Cruz indirectly.

For a little over two years the company operating the Casino has followed the "open shop" policy. The workers stand to lose a very great deal by Mr. Swanton's boycott on unionists, for unless there is organization to protect the wage earners, it stands to reason that, sooner or later, employers will take advantage of their helplessness and lengthen the number of hours in the workday or reduce the wage rate—possibly both. This is the reason why the trade unions, with a knowledge born of experience, protest against the introduction of the "open shop," or, if unsuccessful in that, contest its continuance.

Mr. Swanton has had trouble with his non-union musicians. On one occasion he was obliged to fall back on the members of the American Federation of Musicians. He knows that he is handicapped in more ways than one. He has endeavored to utilize the services of the militia and U. S. army bands, without much success.

The "Labor Clarion" does not know what Manager Swanton pays his non-union musicians, or what hours are worked. To guess at these matters is injudicious. It is our purpose to attempt to show that the "open shop" of the Santa Cruz Beach Company is a detriment to all concerned.

The Casino is very much interested in having the large number of wage earners in the State of California receive money sufficient to enable them to enjoy vacations. Some of them will visit Santa Cruz and patronize the Casino—when the "open shop" policy is abandoned. Low wages prevent vacations. That shows how the Casino management gains by union conditions.

Even though the Casino may recognize the wage and hour standards of the Santa Cruz organized musicians, yet it is readily seen that there is no permanency in this connection. The whim of the manager may make a change. The opening of a rival amusement house may necessitate reductions, in order that competition may be met, unless the employees are banded together for their own protection, as well as that of the employers.

The thousands of unionists and their friends of San Francisco and vicinity who read this article will give practical evidence of their disesteem of the system wrongfully called the "open shop" that makes for industrial slavery.

Why not, Mr. Swanton, employ skilled union musicians, thus showing the world that satisfaction prevails between your employees and yourself, that unionists can consistently patronize your establishment, that not even the suspicion of attempting to lower wages or lengthen hours can attach itself to you, and, at the same time, enable the merchants of Santa Cruz to reap the benefit of fairly-paid and protected residents? This is a long question, with varied parts, but the latter show the impersonal side of the labor question.

No sensible man thinks that the payment of wages concerns himself alone. His employees and the business people are also partners in the contract.

The Santa Cruz Beach Company is invited to request its manager, Mr. Fred W. Swanton, to reverse his policy. The "open shop" is a dismal failure.

UNION OR NON-UNION?

From the northwest and the southland come echoes of the prevailing industrial trouble. The employers print manifestoes to the effect that all is peace, and that the "open shop" is firmly established. They know full well that they are ahead of the facts, but a little thing like that doesn't bother them.

As is to be expected, intelligent men are discussing the union policy prevalent in San Francisco as compared with the non-union conditions prevailing in other Pacific Coast sections. It is conceded that the metropolis is placed at a disadvantage when competing for work. If its artisans receive a higher wage rate or work shorter hours, then other points are able to underbid.

The question now plainly before the people is whether San Francisco shall return to old conditions of employment, or whether the near-by cities shall come up to our standard. The July 1st issue of the "California Weekly" says:

"Manufacturing cannot endure one-fourth unionized and three-fourths non-unionized. Wages of skilled labor are higher in San Francisco than in Portland, Seattle, Tacoma or Los Angeles, and production costs more in San Francisco than in the other cities named. This difference in the cost of production militates against San Francisco in all markets common to these ambitious and aggressive competitive centers of production. The contest is unequal. * * *

"Shall our energies be put forth to dis-unionize skilled labor in San Francisco or to secure its unionization in the other cities named? That is the question. It cannot be ignored.

"The answer springs to the lips: 'Dis-unionize San Francisco. That would be easiest, cheapest, speediest.' On second thought, would it? San Francisco cannot be dis-unionized without a struggle as long drawn, as costly and as severe as would be required to unionize the other cities. It would be working against the spirit of the age, against the rise of the common man, against the enjoyment of a right to unite in defense of one's occupation, home and kind that the best thought of our time no longer questions. It would be reactionary in principle and destructive in application.

"Once dis-unionize the skilled labor of San Francisco and adjacent districts, lengthen the working day from eight hours to nine, and lower wages, and Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle will be under competitive pressure to lengthen their working day from nine hours to ten and to reduce wages farther. The consummation of that policy must be the impoverishment of labor without benefit to any of the cities involved, for cut in labor cost must be met by cut in labor cost until that bedrock of mere subsistence is reached which spells poverty, squalor and such a hades of industry as now prevails in Pittsburgh, contemplation of which brings the blush of shame to the cheek of every lover of his race.

"Frankly, in self defense, it would be good policy for San Francisco employers, as well as laborers, to contribute their sympathy, their influence and of their means to aid organized labor in the work of organizing labor in Los Angeles, in Portland, in Tacoma and in Seattle. It would tend toward stability in prices, equality of opportunity and that human uplift that should challenge the championship of every right-minded man."

These remarks, coming from an impartial source, are indicative of the industrial need of the hour. The cities engaged in controversy need to advance. San Francisco leads the way. Many the time has the cry been given that as soon as some competing point started to work eight hours, then the system could be introduced. It looks as though this was a mere catch phrase, for the opportunity is at hand.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**Strange Perversion of Human Nature.**

The case of Henry White, long an official of the Garment Workers of America, is puzzling. He has been cast out of the union movement for his "open shop" proclivities, and has seemingly turned traitor without the least qualm of conscience.

In Buffalo, N. Y., as well as other cities in that vicinity, the garment workers, and those engaged in similar callings, are on strike. White interested himself to furnish strikebreakers.

"This man White is a second Farley," said John Clark, business agent of the District Council, No. 10, A. G. W. A. "He is down in New York hunting up strikebreakers for the Buffalo contractors, whose employees are now out. He sent up twelve cutters the other day. One of them—Ben Sacharias—was a former acquaintance of mine. As soon as I explained the situation to him he returned to New York, and with him went six others of the twelve who came here to work. I accompanied them to New York, and there I went to see White. The minute I entered his office he sent in a hurry call for the police."

* * *

French Railroad Men Strike.

When the railway servants pension scheme was made law in France on July 23, 1909, much dissatisfaction was caused because this law only provided for pensions to railway servants engaged on the staffs of the large railway companies. It did not include the servants of the so-called secondary railway systems and the employees' representatives complained of their exclusion at the time of the framing of the law.

The main claim of the union is that the employees on the Southern Railways Company shall be affiliated, so far as pensions are concerned, to one of the large railway companies, and that they shall be entitled to exactly the same pension rights as those conferred upon the employees of the large railways under the above mentioned law.

The directors of the Southern Railways Company point out that they cannot grant the demands without the consent of the State, as the Southern Railways Company is a State guaranteed railway.

The men also demand an increase of wages, one day's rest in ten, closing of all goods depots on Sundays, and other minor concessions. They say that they are willing to accept arbitration, and the juge de paix has already offered his services as a conciliator between the parties, but to this overture the men, through their organization, reply that they will only arbitrate with properly accredited authorities on the side of the railway company, and on condition that the meetings are held at the headquarters of the strike committee.

* * *

The Cost of Living Investigation.

The Oakland "Enquirer" discusses editorially the long list of reasons given for the added cost of living during late years. In part it says:

"Well, the special Senatorial committee, which has been investigating the causes of the increase in the cost of living between 1900 and 1910, has agreed to disagree and the country is as much in the dark with regard to this important question as it was before the erudite Senators began their labors.

"The Republican members, who are in the majority, submitted a report to the Senate to which the minority members took exception, and, after a long argument the minority was authorized to employ an expert to go over the report of the majority and prepare the minority views for submission to the Senate.

"It is apparent that little good will come from the Senatorial investigation into the high cost of

living. Committees appointed for this purpose generally divide on party lines, particularly if such important questions as the tariff are to be considered.

"It is plainly evident that the Senate leaders would not permit the appointment of a Republican Senator upon such a committee, unless he was in thorough harmony with the majority of the House. An insurgent might be convinced that the present tariff and the trusts had more or less to do with the question under discussion, which would be dangerous to the plans of the Republican leaders.

"With existing dissatisfaction with the tariff, a majority report blaming the tariff for the high cost of living would be a body blow to the stand-patters, from which they would not readily recover.

"In view of the meager results of the long investigation into living cost, it is apparent that the investigating committee should be taken out of politics and should consist of economic and financial experts, who would get down to the bottom of matters and submit an authoritative report, showing a remedy for existing conditions, if any remedy can be found.

"There must be some cause, or several, why the cost of living has increased so greatly during the last ten years and there are surely men of sufficient ability in the United States to discover this cause or causes and to suggest a cure for the ills that afflict the people."

* * *

Another Protest Against Asiatic Labor.

Under the heading "A Calamity," the Fresno "Morning Republican" says in part:

"Beyond all comparison, the most startling and dangerous public document ever issued in California is the report of the State Labor Commission on Japanese labor. The danger of it is the public expression and official recognition it gives to the doctrine of servile labor. Henceforth, we stand before the people of the east as a divided State, on this our most vital issue, with our official Labor Commissioner on the side of the coolies. The fact that this commissioner is only Johnny Mackenzie, ex-boss of San Jose, will mean nothing outside of California. It is an official report, and it is going to rise to plague us, for a long time to come.

"The two essential assertions of this extraordinary report must be conceded as literally correct. It is true that California farmers as a class desire servile labor. And it is true that the fruit industry has so adjusted itself to this labor that it would require 'economic readjustment' to fit it to the conclusion of such labor. It required 'economic readjustment' to fit other industries to union labor conditions, but it was done, and it will have to be done in the fruit industry, also. But we go so far as to say that if it could not be done, if the fruit industry cannot permanently exist except on a basis of servile labor, then it is better that the fruit industry be destroyed than that imported servile labor be made a permanent part of our population and a permanent element in our industrial system. If keeping California American means that the raisin vineyards and alfalfa fields of Fresno County must be abandoned, the city of Fresno reduced to a village, and the Fresno 'Republican' sold for what its machinery will bring for second-hand junk, better that than the Orientalization of California, or the establishment of a civilization based on white aristocracy and coolie servility.

"This question is of more permanent importance to the Pacific Coast than all other questions combined. Mere matters of prosperity or poverty are as nothing, compared to it. The labor commission correctly reports our farmers as entertaining a short-sighted view of it. But it is a calamity to give that view official sanction."

SUPPORT FOR LOS ANGELES STRIKERS.

To date the trade unionists of San Francisco have contributed more than \$22,000 to the Los Angeles strikers, and the campaign for funds is not yet in full swing. The union men of this city realize that their brothers in Southern California are engaged in a battle on the success of which depends, in large measure, the future of the labor movement in that part of the State. The men in Los Angeles who have given up their positions in defense of principle must be supported by the labor movement of the entire State. Their cause is just, and victory for them at this time will mean an end to the tyrannical methods of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, and will mark the beginning of the end of General Otis' power for evil. Determined to win, the strikers are preparing for a prolonged struggle. Officials of the San Francisco Labor Council who visited Los Angeles last week are enthusiastic in praise of the manner in which the strike is being conducted, and predict victory for the unions if funds are provided to properly finance the movement. That the unionists of San Francisco will do their share, goes without saying.

Secretary Gallagher of the Labor Council has this week addressed a circular letter to affiliated unions detailing the progress of the strike, and emphasizing the importance of continuing the weekly assessment.

On Wednesday word was received that two more metal trades shops had signed up with the union, making 19 shops to capitulate since the struggle began, and putting 400 men back to work.

FURUSETH GOES TO ENGLAND.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, left today for England, in response to a cablegram from J. Havelock Wilson, president of the British National Seamen's Union. Furuseth will proceed at once to Liverpool, where he will address a meeting to be held on July 29, on which date will be inaugurated the greatest strike of seamen the world has ever known. Before leaving San Francisco, to which city he returned only last week, after an absence of six months, Mr. Furuseth said:

"This is a struggle against the British Shipping Federation, a combination of employers and owners conducted on lines similar to the United States Steel Corporation organization on the Great Lakes. The Shipping Federation is seeking to compel the men to accept terms of virtual slavery. We, in this country, have fought the system for two years, and are on the point of whipping them. When the British seamen, and the seamen in the ports of Northern Europe, take up the union's demands for the establishing of fair conditions, and the overthrow of the Shipping Federation system, the fight will be the greatest that has ever been known among the transport workers of Europe."

Circulars sent out from the British union headquarters explain that the Shipping Federation has called a conference for this month to close the shipping of Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland and Belgium against union men. The latter are now holding mass meetings in the various ports, and it is one of these in Liverpool that Furuseth is to address.

From England, Furuseth will proceed to Copenhagen, where the convention of the International Transport Workers' Federation will open on August 20th. He has been placed in charge of the program of reform of the maritime laws of all civilized nations, which will be made part of the international program of labor. The vital point in the reform demanded is the abolition of the rule which makes it a felony for a seaman to leave his ship before he is discharged.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 8, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., by Vice-President Rosenthal.

Roll Call of Officers—All present except Bros. Kelly and Gallagher, who arrived later. In the absence of President Kelly, Delegate Walsh was appointed vice-president pro tem; also Bro. John O'Connell as secretary pro tem. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the "Labor Clarion."

Application for Affiliation—From Carriage and Auto Painters, No. 603, read and referred to Organizing Committee.

Credentials—Rammersmen—Chas. Gillen. Milk Wagon Drivers—Jas. Dickson vice Frank Heavy. Cooks, No. 44—C. F. Fleischman, Stephen Drake, Geo. J. Brooks, A. E. Steimer, Anton Balslow, M. H. Canny. Pile Drivers and Bridge Builders, No. 77—F. J. Denehay, Don Cameron, J. Barnes, J. La Torres, Mat McKenna, Jas. Curran, Ed. Kemmerling. Stationary Firemen—A. Beaver, T. Rooney, J. J. Reilly vice C. A. Shea. Millmen, No. 422—A. Johannsen, Thos. Black, A. Messmer, Emil Stoenberg, Chas. Wagler and Wm. Hawkins. Butchers—D. J. Murray, Fred Zimmerman, M. Maxwell, Chas. Menk vice Ed. Powers. Wood Carvers—Ed. C. Glosser. Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Harry Cantrowith, F. A. O'Brien, A. W. Broulett. Newspaper Carriers—F. S. Ward, Geo. Kinney, E. T. Heath. Metal Polishers—J. L. Canipa and Bro. Glass. Cigar-makers—Henry Knobel, J. Ramon, R. Ricker, Wm. Applefield. Blacksmiths' Helpers—J. J. Sullivan vice Robt. Houllihan. Waiters—Tony Geister, M. P. Scott, Theo. Johnson, Bert LaRue, O. W. McGuire, J. D. Kirkpatrick, L. A. Francouer, J. J. O'Brien, R. L. Grimmer, A. C. Beck. Painters, No. 19—A. F. Smith, C. H. Moore, M. Norton, J. Finnigan, T. Cullen, W. Morelock, W. Driscoll, F. W. Lentz, G. Burns, P. Walsh. Millmen, No. 423—W. Seagrave, O. W. Fredrickson, F. M. Pendergast, W. H. Bemis, J. Doherty, C. E. Elizalda, C. Valpey. Carpenters, No. 1082—F. Crawford, E. W. Hutchinson, L. L. Moore, Wm. Snelgrove, J. Mobley, F. Straddling. Millwrights, No. 766—J. P. Miller, J. L. Orcutt. Upholsterers—B. B. Rosenthal, M. Kragen, S. Engelberg; delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Pile Drivers and Bridge Builders, No. 77, Milk Wagon Drivers, Typographical of Oakland, Machinists' Auxiliary, Stage Employees, No. 16, Machinists, No. 284, Machinists, No. 68, Electrical Workers, No. 151, Electrical Workers, No. 633, Milkers, Blacksmiths, No. 168, Blacksmiths' Helpers, No. 316, Blacksmiths, No. 100, of Oakland, Garment Workers, No. 131, Bay and River Steamboatmen, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of Oakland, Upholsterers, No. 28, Janitors, Molders, No. 164, Firemen, No. 86, Butchers, Steam Fitters, Sailors, Bartenders, No. 41, Rammermen, Barber Shop Porters, Pattern Makers, Bindery Women, Shoe Clerks, No. 410, Pavers and Steam Shovelmen, inclosing donations for Los Angeles strikers. Also from Attorney McGowan, thanking Council for invitation to address mass meeting. From Congressman McKinlay, H. R. bill pertaining to second-class matter. From Commonwealth Club, in relation to future action of Council on plan for arbitration. From Board of Supervisors, thanking Council for the active interest taken relative to the purchasing of Geary Street Railroad bonds. From California State Federation of Labor, minutes of joint meeting on migratory labor. Referred to Secretary—From Mr. Harris Weinstock, relative to committee on arbitration. Referred to Executive Committee—From District Council of Painters, in relation to jurisdiction of

Carriage Painters, No. 603. From Nugent-Covey Co., relative to his employees joining Carriage Workers Union, No. 6. From Bricklayers, No. 7, relative to placing the California Brick Co. on the unfair list. From Mr. F. B. Ross, manager of Premium Theatres, regarding the complaint of Janitors' Union. Referred to Strike Campaign Committee—From Metal Trades Council of Los Angeles, regarding work being done in this city. From Bro. Licht, International President of Retail Clerks' Union, in relation to assessment. Referred to Iron Trades Council—From Sheet Metal Workers, No. 342, of Oakland, in relation to trouble with Southern Pacific Railroad Co. Referred to "Labor Clarion" and "Organized Labor"—From General Organizer of Machinists, relative to the Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co. Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Newspaper Solicitors' Union, in relation to parading. From Retail Clerks, No. 432, regarding fair stores. Also the report of promotion committee.

Reports of Unions—Sailors—Delegate Furuseth addressed the Council at length upon the situation existing on the Lakes and other parts of the country; also explained in detail the conditions at Washington. Newspaper Carriers—Reported progress and stated that a new paper would soon be edited, and that it would be union throughout. Grocery Clerks—Fladmark's grocery store, located at Baker and Fulton streets, still unfair to union; requested delegates to demand the grocery clerks' card. Retail Delivery Drivers—Fladmark & Co. also unfair to their organization. Soda Water Bottlers—Reported that the Coca Cola Co. were unfair to their union. Stationary Firemen—Have voted to parade on Labor Day; also that they had rescinded their former action relative to man employed in the Metropolitan Light and Power Co., and taken him into their organization.

Label Committee—Bro. Schonhoff reported that the Label Section had, in conjunction with the Women's Union Label League, held a mass meeting on Wednesday evening, July 5th; requested delegates to see to it that their wives joined the league.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Reports of Special Committees—The minutes of the Strike Campaign Committee were read and ordered filed.

At this time Bros. Kelly and Gallagher arrived and were granted the floor for the purpose of informing the delegates as to the exact status of the strike in Los Angeles.

They covered the ground thoroughly and stated that the situation was well in hand; also urged upon the delegates the necessity of winning this fight.

At this point Delegate Gallagher moved that the Council go into executive session for the

purpose of more fully discussing the situation obtaining in Los Angeles; carried. As the result of executive session, it was moved and seconded that the consideration of strike payment be made a special order of business for next Friday evening, at 9 p. m.; carried.

Receipts—Millmen, No. 422, \$12; Bill Posters, \$4; Molders, \$10; Amalgamated Carpenters, \$26; Garment Cutters, \$4; Garment Workers, No. 131, \$20; Boxmakers, \$4; Post Office Clerks, \$6; Sailors, \$20; Tanners, \$2; Pile Drivers, No. 77, \$12; Pattern Makers, \$6; Cooks' Helpers, \$8; Steam Shovelmen, No. 29, \$4; Machinists, No. 68, \$20; Elevator Constructors, \$8; Rammermen, \$2; Pavers, \$2; Bindery Women, \$4; Shoe Clerks, \$6. Total, \$180.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$3.50; "Post," 30c; stenographer, \$20; Miss M. Shields, assistant stenographer, \$18; migratory labor, donation of Laundry Workers, \$10; F. J. Kreamer, music for mass meeting of both Councils, \$44; Schuppert's Band, for music at mass meeting of Women's Label League, \$31; J. Monahan & Co., \$10; Buckley & Curtin, printing, \$3; W. N. Brunt Co., \$8.25; Dickinson & Scott, \$3.75; Woodlawn Stables, horse and buggy hire, \$3. Total \$194.80.

Adjourned at 11:50 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN O'CONNELL, secretary pro tem.

P. S.—Secretary Gallagher announced that he would very shortly forward to the affiliated unions a financial statement of receipts to date and a review of the situation in Los Angeles.

N. B.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Iceland has a society for the prevention of tuberculosis and is building a \$75,000 sanatorium to accommodate fifty or sixty patients.

Hansen & Elrick

Men's Furnishers

NOW
HAVE A BRANCH STORE
766 MARKET ST.
PHELAN BLDG.

—ALSO—

353 MONTGOMERY—1105 FILLMORE

Phones: Franklin 216 Franklin 217 Home Phone S 3135



Limousines and Automobiles
Light Livery, Broughams, Carriages
1623-1631 Pine St., San Francisco

ESTABLISHED 1853

Thomas
THE CLEANSER

The Largest and Most Up-to-Date Works on Pacific Coast
27 Tenth St., San Francisco

Phone us { Market 230
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BRANCHES: 135 POWELL STREET
 266 SUTTER STREET
 1453 POLK STREET
 1158 McALLISTER STREET
 1164 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

HIGHEST CLASS DYEING AND CLEANING
MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS
F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works

Union Men and Women, Be Consistent

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL



on all bread and packages of crackers you buy in Bakeries, Groceries and Branch Stores. It stands for Sanitary Shops and Union conditions. EAT NO OTHER.

Don't take any excuses, as every fair and sanitary bakery is entitled to this label.

Thrust and Parry

"Under the spirit prompted by unionism, labor in the iron trades as demonstrated in the Union Iron Works last year—and presumably the same applies in all trades—yield only about forty per cent of its former standard of production in any given time. Thus we have twenty per cent cut from the product of labor at the point of hours; and we have forty per cent cut from the remaining product at the point of diligence. These figures may be a bit arbitrary, they probably involve some exaggeration, but that there is behind them a profound truth is the demonstration of experience in San Francisco during the past three years. Who that has put up a building, or who knows anybody that has put up a building, or who has read the newspapers, does not know that in the reconstruction of San Francisco there has been an overcharge of from twenty-five to forty per cent? This overcharge has been distributed widely, but the burden of it has not been lost individually. Every owner of a building has felt it and is undertaking to recoup himself by exactions from his tenants. Business is good in San Francisco; nevertheless there is embarrassment and anxiety in every counting-room because of the charges of doing business, including high rents, made high by the labor overcharge, with higher charges at every point where labor enters into the calculation."—San Francisco "Argonaut."

The percentages run off the "Argonaut" pen as easily as water off a duck's back. For the statement that the figures "probably involve some exaggeration" we should be thankful. Trade unionists might have intimated the same thing, but it sounds more appropriate coming from the "Argonaut." A large number of the employees of the Union Iron Works do not belong to unions. The unionists receive the standard wages. Many of them—the machinists, for instance—are paid between \$3 and \$4 a day. The eight-hour day was introduced in a sensible way, by agreement and mutual concessions. It did not take long for the building industry to settle down. The men in that line average a medium wage, for considerable time is lost yearly, and eight hours constitute the day's work in all large cities. In these respects the San Francisco mechanics, while they average well, are simply keeping step with the higher western standard. The "Argonaut" winks at the steel trust, the cement gouge, the lumber closed-and-battened-down-shop, and the combinations among the employers generally—some of which would make the crudest trade union blush—and devotes its energies to attacks on the unions, even admitting "some exaggerations."

"The union label represents, and is, the insignia of a condition of servitude, and its use, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, has been adopted through coercion or fear of violence or damage to property. It is the badge of the closed shop, and the closed shop is nothing less than a peonage, where the laborer, through force of circumstances, is compelled to subscribe to a condition which deprives him of his right of free citizenship, and which system would rob him of his right to labor for his living if he exercised that right and refused to subscribe to the condition."—President Kirby of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mr. Kirby never could win a prize in a trade-union competition on the subject of the label. The Kirby-Schwab-Carnegie kind of "free citizenship" has been tested, and has been found very much wanting. We are willing to forgive the unkind accumulation of adjectives acquired by Mr. Kirby and his ilk, for they inaccurately describe both the union label and collective bargaining. Truthfulness is a virtue rarely included among those possessed by the rabid anti-unionist.

THE BLACKLIST.

The Detroit, Mich., Employers' Association is bent on mischief. While boosting Detroit as the leader among American cities in the "open shop" movement, the association recently introduced an "Employment Card" system, thereby demonstrating that in reality it is for the closed shop—the shop closed to union men.

The sub-joined is a fac-simile of this so-called employment card, which is being presented to every carpenter in the employ of members of the Employers' Association of Detroit, and several of the members of Local Union 19 of that city were discharged because of their refusal to sign it:

EMPLOYMENT CARD.

Date.....
Name
Address
Age..... Married?.....
Where last employed?.....
How long?..... Reason for quitting?.....
Department Rate
Signature
Approved.....

Our members in Detroit are not to be deceived as to the real object of the association employers in forcing this employment card system upon them. It is a dastardly scheme to blacklist the loyal and active men in the cause of unionism, to discriminate against them and prevent them from retaining or obtaining employment. This scheme was tried on our men in Connecticut some five years ago, but utterly failed, and we trust that in Detroit it will meet the same fate. No man with a particle of self-respect will sign any employment, or reference card at the behest of the employers and assist them in accomplishing their nefarious object.—Eastern exchange.

GEMS FROM THE EXCHANGES.

"Foul language is not a proof of a bright mind. If it is true that birds of a feather will flock together, then the foul mouth and the foul mind are in proper company."—Nashville "Labor Advocate."

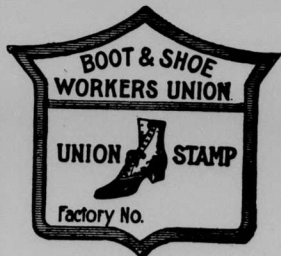
"The organized workers may agree to the employer's proposal to deal with his employees 'as individuals' as soon as the employer agrees to abandon the trust, corporation, company, and copartnership and go back to the primitive relations of master and man. And that will be plenty soon enough."—New Brunswick "Labor News."

"This is an age of ideas and therefore an age of literature and the workers cannot hope to successfully wage their warfare for economic freedom without educating their class along right lines, and at the same time enlightening the public in general as to the true meaning and mission of the labor movement."—St. Louis "Labor."

NOTICE TO STEAM SHOVEL MEN.

Until further notice, the firm of Erickson & Petterson is unfair to members of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29, and trade unionists are urged to communicate with J. P. Sherbesman, 253 Third street, San Francisco, before entering into negotiations with the firm.

UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!



246 SUMMER STREET

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.

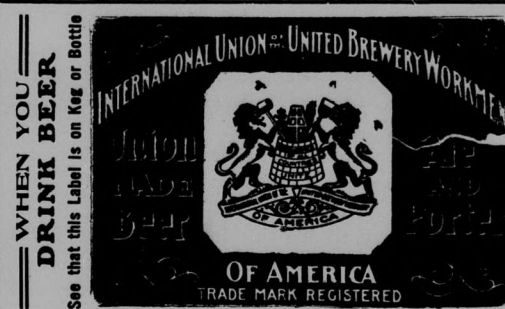
Secure and Profitable

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: July, Black on Pink.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

1089-1091 MARKET ST.

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing
From Maker to Wearer

Notes in Union Life

During the past week death has invaded the ranks of several of the unions of San Francisco. Samuel R. R. Church, a member of the Teamsters' Union, aged 89 years, died July 8th, and was buried July 10th, in Cypress Lawn Cemetery. Fred W. Jenkins, aged 50 years, a member of the Gas Workers' Union, passed away July 8th, and was buried in Cypress Lawn Cemetery, July 10th. C. A. Keefe, a member of the Bookbinders' Union, whose death occurred on the 8th, was interred on Wednesday in Holy Cross Cemetery.

A. Chartier, retiring business agent of Cooks' Union, has been presented with a gold medal bearing the emblem of the union. The gift is from his personal friends, and the presentation occurred at a smoker following the installation of the new officers at the last meeting.

The Sheet Metal Workers' Union has forwarded its second installment of \$112.50 to the Los Angeles strikers.

Reports received by the local Waiters' Union from Seattle and Spokane indicate an early settlement of the strike of the culinary workers in those cities.

M. J. Graham, who represented the local Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union at the recent convention of the international, held in Omaha, returned last week. Mr. Graham's efforts were largely responsible for the selection of San Francisco for the 1912 convention of the I. S. and E. U.

At its meeting last week the Garment Workers' Union received nine applications for membership and initiated seventeen candidates. Sick benefits to the amount of \$75 were allowed. The sum of \$200 was donated to the Los Angeles strike fund.

The seventh annual picnic of the Gas Workers' Union will be held at Fairfax Park, Sunday, July 24th, when an excellent program of athletic events and dancing will be provided.

Theatrical Stage Employees' Union has decided to impose a fine on members wearing clothing without the union label. The union has endorsed the work of the Woman's Union Label League and will urge its friends to join the organization.

Ed Anderson has been re-elected treasurer of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. Among other officers re-elected were: Andrew Furuseth, secretary; E. Ellison, assistant secretary; Walter Macarthur, editor "Coast Seamen's Journal," and Paul Scharrenberg, business manager of the "Journal."

The Steam Shovelmen's Union has announced that, after nearly a year of effort, the union has signed an agreement with the Utah Construction Company.

The executive council of the State Federation of Labor will meet Sunday, July 31st, at headquarters in the Labor Temple, to consider the Los Angeles situation and other important matters.

The Building Trades Council has issued a circular warning building mechanics to stay away from California for the present, as the trades are overcrowded.

J. P. Duffy of the local Bricklayers' Union, who is vice-president of the International organization, has left for a tour of southern California.

John I. Nolan has been elected to represent the Iron Trades Council on the board of arbitration proposed by the Commonwealth Club and endorsed by the Labor Council.

Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, an organization not affiliated with the Labor Council or the A. F. of L., has, during the past month, contributed \$400 to the Los Angeles strike fund.

HOME INDUSTRY LEAGUE.

At a meeting of the recently-organized Home Industry League, held on Monday of this week, H. W. Kerrigan, formerly in charge of the home-industry branch of the California Metal Trades Association, was elected business manager. Mr. Kerrigan is a man of wide experience, intimately acquainted with conditions generally throughout California, and San Francisco in particular. In several instances he has taken a prominent part with the trade unionists of this city in their home-industry campaign. In his new and wider field of endeavor he will no doubt have the assistance of organized labor.

The purposes of the Home Industry League are: To encourage the manufacture and production, distribution and consumption of California products of all kinds; to foster and to promote all industries of the State that may have for their objects the development of the natural resources of California; to induce citizens of this State to aid in all possible ways in the development and promotion of all industries that may be successfully carried on on this coast, to the end that California may become what nature intended her to be, not only the gateway of foreign commerce, but the seat where diversified industries are carried to successful issue; to co-operate with any and all civic, commercial, merchants', manufacturers', producers', employers' and labor organizations, promotion and improvement clubs, to the end of encouraging the patronage of the products of home industry; to encourage any and all civic, commercial, merchants', manufacturers', producers', employers' and labor organizations, promotion and improvement clubs to aid the cause of home industry by the appointment of active committees and through affiliation with the Home Industry League of California.

ANTI-JAPANESE LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

A more determined effort than ever is now being made to withdraw patronage from Japanese laundries. Secretary R. C. Hurst of the Anti-Japanese Laundry League reports that the system of tracing customers of the Orientals by following the laundry wagons is producing good results. When located, the customer is visited by a member of the league, and in nearly every case the Japanese laundry loses a patron in consequence. From the standpoint of health, the danger of having laundry work done by Japanese is no less than in the case of Chinese laundries. Officials of the league believe that when this fact is generally understood there will be a rapidly-diminishing number of Oriental laundries in San Francisco and the other bay cities.

PORTLAND AND NORTHWEST.

The teamsters' strike in Portland is progressing favorably. Advices from the Oregon city are to the effect that less than fifty teams are being employed, and these go about under escort of police. The strikers charge that the police authorities are far from neutral.

The machinists' strike in the cities of the northwest remains about the same as reported last week. In Seattle there are signs of a coming break in the ranks of the Metal Trades Association, and if this occurs the prospects for an early victory for the unions will be greatly enhanced.

UNION PRINTERS' MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

The 46th semi-annual meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, held last Sunday at Faust Hall, was well attended. Officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year, and reports of officers were presented. The disbursements for the year for sick benefits, physician and druggist amounted to \$3020.80.

The officers of the society are: M. W. Dunbar, president; W. D. Davis, first vice-president; Eugene Donovan, second vice-president; J. A. Snell, recording secretary; G. H. Branch, financial secretary; J. W. Kelly, treasurer; J. D. Laing, marshal; Carl Mueldner, guardian; board of directors—F. M. Harlow, Con. Schmitt, Harry Tilley, J. W. Mullen.

Labor Day Hats

PATRONIZE SAN FRANCISCO
MADE GOODS.

"LUNDSTROM"
HATS
(UNION MADE)

We are prepared to contract with Unions for felt hats made in our own factory. Values the best. Send your committees to our 1178 Market street store early and we will be glad to submit samples.

Keep your money home.

Buy your hats in San Francisco.

1178 Market Street
605 Kearny Street
72 Market Street
2640 Mission Street



When the Eyes Tire
When the Vision
Fails, See

Carroll Crawford

The Reliable and Reasonable Optician
3020 16th Street, bet. Mission and Valencia
Open evenings: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding
and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.



Color
Light
Blue

THE CIGAR MAKERS' UNION LABEL



Demand
It When
Buying

Men and Measures

For the tenth time in succession, Joseph N. Weber of New York, was nominated for president of the American Federation of Musicians, by the national convention of that body at Cincinnati, O., recently.

The stone operators in the Bedford district have granted the increase asked for from \$4 to \$4.50 a day. A general strike has been in progress there since last November.

Thousands of iron, steel and tin workers in the United States will contribute one per cent of their earnings to aid the cause of the strikers in the sheet and tin divisions.

The electrical workers of Minneapolis, Minn., have discarded the working card and substituted the working button. It is issued monthly and the color is changed every month.

"Within five years the Government will own all the railroads in America," declared President Ripley of the Santa Fe Railroad in an interview with the United Press, discussing rate regulation. "The rate regulation bill is the first step presaging that result." President Ripley said he believed the bill would be introduced on the initiative of the Government for the purchase of the railroads as an economic necessity. He would not estimate the amount of money that would be required, declaring that if the railroads were asked to make an estimate they would place the value of their properties considerably higher than their total capitalization. The railways believe that under the new laws the Government can force them to operate at a loss, Ripley said. Foreseeing expensive litigation with other radical legislation, he believes the railways will soon be willing to sell. This is another high sign toward municipal ownership.

Robert G. Smith of Grants Pass, Oregon, accepted the challenge issued by the Socialist party for any member of the Republican or Democratic party to meet Edward Adams Cantrell in debate at the Socialist encampment, which was in session at Klamath Falls, Oregon, last month. The questions debated were: "Resolved, That Socialism is the next step in economic evolution, Resolved, That Socialism offers the only solution for any of the political and economic problems of today, Resolved, That Socialism is in harmony with the best traditions and the highest ideals of the American people." The Socialists offered \$100 to the person who would accept the challenge, and the debate took place in Klamath Falls on July 2d. Mr. Smith is an attorney and is prominent in the politics of the State. He was formerly a Republican, but of late years has affiliated with the Democratic party.

The Transvaal Government and the mine owners jointly offered \$25,000 for the discovery of a hand-drill to enable white miners to discard native assistance. The result of the competition will be the encouragement of white labor in the mines.

Mayor Gaynor of New York informed a delegation of automobile owners who appeared at the City Hall to oppose a bill establishing a driving speedway in Ocean parkway, Brooklyn, that they did not own the earth and must make some concessions to the horse owners. Representatives of the Long Island Automobile Club and the New York Trades Automobile Association opposed the measure, which passed the legislature recently. It provides that the parkway be designated as a speedway between Kings Highway and Twenty-second Avenue. "You automobile people ought to be generous," said the Mayor. "You cannot have everything, although you seem to think automobiles own the earth. All this bill does is to set aside one and one-half miles of a boulevard for a speedway. You have been treated pretty well yourselves." The speak-

ers protested that they would be forced "into the neck of a bottle." "Oh, no, I have been there many times and I never saw the bottle. I shall sign the bill. It is slight concession to make to horse owners. Some day we may have a speedway and then we will not have to use the boulevard for that purpose."

MAXWELL-BRISCOE AUTO CO. UNFAIR.

The International Association of Machinists, through the office of General Organizer J. P. Coughlin of New York City, has issued the following circular:

Tarrytown, N. Y., June, 1910.

To Organized Labor Everywhere—Greeting: The metal workers, wood workers, machinists and all other organized trades working for the Maxwell-Briscoe Auto Co. were discharged for no other reason than they were members of their respective organizations. Repeated attempts have been made to see the firm to have matters adjusted. Mr. Maxwell has repeatedly stated to different representatives of organizations he does not care to talk with them.

Behind the policy of this firm is the backing of the Metal Trades and the Auto Manufacturers Associations. The men at the head of this firm are relics of the middle ages. We enclose a facsimile of their identification card. It shows that they do not intend to hire anyone whose record is not absolutely in conformity to their methods. Price and Premium which is prevalent, and they have tabulators who constantly keep tabs on all employees. What we ask of you is to call attention of your fellow workmen to these conditions and inform them it is to their interest to stay away from Tarrytown. Wages are poor and work is plenty. Appoint committees to wait on organizations of the Society of Equity to call the attention of the farmers and business men to these conditions.

With best wishes for the general success of our movement for better conditions, we remain, very truly yours,

J. P. COUGHLIN, Gen'l Organizer.

Strike Committee—J. Hopkinson, Geo. Ledgerwood, J. Seligman, H. McKinley, J. Green, Preston Shargler.

GREATEST INFLUENCE FOR GOOD.

Above all others it has been the trade unions which have stood for the abolition of abuses and the improvement of conditions. Next to the public schools, they have been the greatest influences in educating the mass of foreigners coming into this country in the better way of living, teaching them self-government and self-control, holding up before them an ideal of a better condition of life and then making it evident to them that this better condition cannot be obtained by them individually, but only as they help others, the labor unions of the country have really borne the brunt of the fight.—Charleston "Labor Argus."

Orpheum.

A program of merit will be given next week at the Orpheum. It will be headed by Edwards Davis, M.A., and his company, in his own dramatization of Oscar Wilde's "The Picture of Dorian Gray." James Thornton will appear in a series of his newest songs and timely sayings. A new military act, "The Impartial Musicians," will be presented. The company consists of eleven soloists. Professor Apdale's trained animals will introduce a "Zoo Circus," which includes dogs, monkeys, cats, ponies and a little brown bear. Prof. Apdale also presents the only educated ant-eater in the world. Next week will be the last of Pringle and Whiting, Fanny Rice, Signor Travato and Marion Murray & Co., in "The Prima Donna's Honey-moon."

UNION MEN



have your SUITS made to order by the Irish Tailors. It means a better SUIT than elsewhere for the money and made in our own workshop by our own force of

SKILLED UNION MECHANICS
who receive the **HIGHEST UNION SCALE** of WAGES.

SPECIAL

We are closing out all our Summer Suitings at a reduction of 15% to 20%

Kelleher & Browne
The Irish Tailors
7th Street at Market

HAVE YOUR SUITS MADE
TO ORDER IT MEANS MORE
MONEY KEPT IN SAN FRANCISCO

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

V. A. HANCOCK, Pres.

J. F. HANCOCK, Vice-Pres.

Hancock Bros.
INC.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Roll Tickets

PRINTED IN SAN FRANCISCO

BY
MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED PRINTING TRADES

THE ONLY TICKET PRESS WEST
OF CHICAGO

263 Bush Street

In a speech in the Senate on Hawaiian affairs, Senator Depew of New York told this story: When Queen Liliuokalani was in England during the queen's jubilee, she was received at Buckingham Palace. In the course of the remarks that passed between the two queens, the one from the Sandwich Islands said that she had English blood in her veins. "How so?" inquired Victoria. "My ancestors ate Captain Cook."

Patronize the "Labor Clarion's" advertisers.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(52) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co., 88 First.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(223) Art Novelty Adv. Co., 377 Hayes.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
(172) Automatic Printing Co., 343 Front.
(48) Baldwin & McKay, 166 Valencia.
(185) Banister & Oster, 1049 Mission.
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 557 Clay.
(99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
(104) Britton & Rey, 560 Sacramento.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 739 Market.
(176) California Press, 50 Main.
(11) Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(5) Colma Record, Colma, Cal.
(97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(35) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(178) Dickinson & Scott, 311 Battery.
(179) Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 220 Kearny.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(215) Fletcher, E. J., 325 Bush.
(53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(203) Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
(32) Franklin Printing and Engraving Co., 118 Montgomery Ave.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 42 Second.
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
(190) Griffith, E. B., 540 Valencia.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
(127) Halle, R. H., 261 Bush.
(20) Hancock Bros., 263 Bush.
(158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 51-65 First.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.
(150) International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(224) Jones, J. C. & Co., 2107 Howard.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
(168) *Lanson & Lauray, 534 Jackson.
(227) I. Lasky, 1203 Fillmore.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 243 Front.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Levinston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 2305 Mariposa.
(9) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.
(175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
(23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
(216) Matthews, E. L., 568 Castro.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) *Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C., 537 Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdoch Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J., 330 Jackson.
(43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth.
(225) North Beach 535 Montgomery Ave.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(181) Peckham, T. A., 420 Kearny.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(217) Quick Print, 164 Sanchez.
(213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
(61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(218) Rossi, S. J., 1602 Stockton.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(226) San Francisco Litho Company, 521 Commercial.
(145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
(229) Sausalito News, Sausalito, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 147-151 Minna.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.

- (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
(10) *Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(220) Thurman, E. W., 112 Sussex.
(187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co., 330 Jackson.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(35) Wale Printing Co., 883 Market.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 580 Howard.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) *Williams Printing Co., 348A Sansome.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 509 Sansome.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 51-65 First.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 523-531 Clay.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford, 117 Grant Ave.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co., 330 Jackson.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
(133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(52) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 509 Sansome.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 660 Market.
(32) San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston, San Jose.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
(30) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
(40) Sutter Engraving Co., 420 J. Sacramento.
(53) Tribune Publishing Co., 8th and Franklin, Oakland.
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 76 Second.
(42) Yosemite Engraving Co., 1918 Center, Berkeley.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.
Sunset Publishing House, Commercial and Battery

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekin Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn-Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Rincon Hill Stable, 356 Fremont.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.

REFORMED TOO SOON.

An eminent speaker at the Congregationalist meeting in the First Congregational Church, East Orange, was telling the other day of a westerner's opinion of the east.

"This man," said the speaker, "was a prominent churchman and had occasion to visit New York, where he remained for a few days. In writing of his experiences to his wife in the west he had this to say: 'New York is a great city, but I do wish I had come here before I was converted.'"

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

W. H. Totheroh of the Examiner chapel, who has been very ill for some two months past and has been undergoing treatment in St. Mary's Hospital, has so far improved in health as to be permitted to go to his home. His many friends hope for his full recovery soon.

George W. (Paddy) Ryan, well-known Pacific Coast printer, is now the editor of the "Tribune" at Holtville, Cal.

Slides of the Union Printers' Home were exhibited at the Grand and Pantages Theaters, in Sacramento, for a week during the past month, and a great deal of interest was manifested in them by the patrons of those houses. At the last meeting of Sacramento Union a rising vote of thanks was extended the managers of those houses for courtesies extended.

Secretary-Treasurer Michelson returned from his annual outing on Sunday morning, very much improved in health, but suffering from a nervous shock due to having run across a rattlesnake with fourteen rattles and a button in the hills near Los Gatos. Michelson swears to the fourteen, and J. A. Snell, who accompanied him at the time, is willing to make oath to the button. And Los Gatos is said to be a "dry town!"

Richard Hart of the "Chronicle" chapel, left the city on Wednesday evening last for a vacation of three or four months, during which he will visit England and remain for some time.

J. J. Sheridan, who was a member of No. 21 in the early eighties, is spending a few days in the city renewing old acquaintances. Mr. Sheridan is now a business man of St. Joseph, Mo.

Oklahoma printers are jubilant over the new state printer bill, passed at the present session of the legislature. This act requires candidates to have at least eight years' experience as a journeyman printer, and the term "journeyman printer" is defined as a printer who has served an apprenticeship of at least four years.

It is not generally known outside of the service that many of the ships of the United States navy have their own newspapers, published on board by the jackies, says the San Bernardino "Index." The "Kentucky Budget" is issued on the battleship Kentucky, the West Virginia's blue-jackets read the "Ditty Box," the "Pelican" is the official organ of doings aboard the Louisiana, the "Buckeye" caters to the sailors on the Ohio and the Wisconsin's crew is proud of the "Badger." All the news of the ship and its company is condensed into these little sheets and many an issue contains witty sallies at the expense of some comrade or a ditty descriptive of some feature of ship life.

For the second time in the history of New Orleans Typographical Union, a president has been elected without opposition. I. A. Strauss, foreman of the "Picayune" job office, is the new executive officer. He was formerly vice-president.

Reports from various quarters show a pronounced sentiment in favor of holding the International Typographical Union convention in San Francisco next year. Salt Lake is making a gallant struggle, but this opportunity is taken of extending to the printers and their friends of "Zion" a cordial welcome to spend a week or two in this city during the early part of August, 1911.

Amid all the cares of life, don't forget that it is the business of each member of No. 21 to supplement the efforts of our energetic label committee. The five men comprising this committee have done splendid work, but the aim is general, and each man and woman who reads these lines can easily help. If we invited the tradesmen who deliver goods, or from whom we purchase, to ask for the union label on all their printing, the response would be practically unanimous.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters, phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey, 618 Precita Ave.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—3d Tues., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, L. B. of T.—S. T. Dixon, business agent, 395 Franklin.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 803 Howard. Meet first and third Thursday nights at 1213 Market.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thurs., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Headquarters, 306 14th; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Holisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Mallers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162 International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight. Business office, 39 Bartlett.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meets at 2089 15th St., St. Helen's Hall.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Secy., 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeyman), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

For Women in Union and Home

An interesting article on the divorce laws of Europe, published recently in the Pall Mall "Gazette," shows that England is the only country in Europe that has a different divorce law for men and women. In Scotland adultery or desertion is ground for divorce for either party; in France the law is exactly on the same footing for both sexes, and in that country, too, the law of heritage is much more fair to the wife, for a man must leave her half their united fortunes. In Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Scandinavia, absolute equality exists between the sexes in regard to the divorce question. A letter in the "Daily News" draws attention to the fact that as soon as women had the vote in Australia, one of the first bills to be carried was that which did away with the inequalities in the marriage and divorce law in that country.

An interesting discussion of the woman problem in England is printed in the Springfield "Republican." It seems that the surplusage of woman inhabitants over men in England is very large and still increasing. It rises in part from the fact that so many young men have emigrated to the colonies. There is a movement on foot to promote the colonization of English women, encouraging them to go out to the colonies where there is not only a minority, but especially of those of the high culture of these English women. The condition seems to be that there are more educated women than there is suitable work for them. English women become dressmakers and milliners and go into shopkeeping of various kinds, but in the colonies there is a demand for the higher forms of work that they are able to do. They naturally enough, it is said, object to being turned out of their own country, and hold that it is their right to remain in the land of rich associations and the atmosphere of culture which means more to them, apparently, than to the young men who have gone forth sturdily to the frontiers of civilization.

ELIOT ON LABOR UNIONS.

Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, has again distinguished himself as a union hater by his utterances against workers. He declares that labor unions degrade human character, because they in a sense limit output, and such action supplants individual right, hence the degradation spoken of. Wonder if the good president emeritus would say the same of horses and other beasts of burden? Would he say that limitation of output of a team of horses would destroy the effectiveness of the team? Would he put all life, human beings as well as animals, under a constant strain, with no restrictions? Would he allow the avarice and selfishness of the human being to have full sway over his daily acts? The more we hear of this great collegian the more sure we are that he never got in touch with the laborer and the problems that daily confront the laborer. Talk about degradation. If anything can degrade the workers worse than the present wage system, upheld by the astute Eliot, we have failed to discover it.—"The Miners' Magazine."

"In the field of destiny we reap as we have sown."—Drummond.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular meeting of the board of directors was held July 12th, President Cassasa presiding. Transfer cards deposited—H. E. Pyle, No. 283; N. LoForti, No. 47, and W. H. McManus, No. 361; withdrawn—W. H. McManus, No. 361; resigned—B. Olchvary; erased from roll—V. Anderson, Chas. Alpin, S. Jenkins, J. C. Lackenback, Mrs. E. Orchard, C. A. Rossignol, T. Schultz, C. J. Silliman and M. J. Perk; reinstated—H. R. Tuck; suspended for non-payment of dues, etc.—Miss J. M. Alvey, Miss M. Angelotti, E. Arriola, Sr., P. Baier, E. Barker, Mrs. R. M. Battison, M. Bayles, E. Bayliss, S. B. Bennett, W. H. Berger, R. H. Bowers, G. Bryant, B. Bulotti, L. E. Burrows, D. C. Bush, E. Calamara, Mrs. J. Calamara, Miss E. Canfield, A. Carlino, E. Carlmuller, S. Carter, Miss I. Carusi, L. Chapuy, M. Ciociola, S. Cohn, T. Coulter, C. H. Dayton, L. N. Dibert, Miss E. Dickenson, H. G. Emerson, A. E. Fouts, P. Fredrick, L. H. Garrod, E. L. Geiger, F. M. Gerald, J. Goetze, E. J. Gonzalez, G. J. Gould, J. H. Husing, G. E. Jeffrey, A. F. Johannsen, E. B. Jordan, G. R. Kaufman, R. H. Keaton, E. V. Kolle, J. Kunu, J. M. Leary, J. Levingstone, S. Mangiale, T. Mansfeldt, P. Marino, A. Masino, E. L. Mathews, R. McGuirk, Miss M. B. Morgan, F. H. Oestreich, F. D. Oneto, U. Papera, F. Parasién, O. Paul, M. J. Perk, G. Peterson, A. M. Pihlstrom, W. J. Quinn, A. Rankoff, W. W. Reinhart, T. Rieger, S. Rizzari, E. Roger, J. H. Rogers, T. H. Salkeld, P. Sammann, J. L. Schoen, M. Sichel, C. G. Simmermacher, H. Sirignano, B. R. Smith, J. R. Sprague, G. C. St. John, Miss E. Z. Stone,

P. Teza, Miss F. Tice, J. A. Tillmany, T. Tippet, Mrs. M. Twamley, A. E. Verdier, G. Wahlheim, U. Waldrop, J. D. Ward, Mrs. G. Wendel, Mrs. A. White, E. H. Wiles, E. H. Williams, T. B. Woods, L. Wrobel, T. L. Zeh.

The picnic committee makes this final announcement: The great Musicians' Day musical festival and picnic will be held this coming Thursday (July 21st), in Shell Mound Park. This is the time to dispose of those tickets that we sent you; interest your friends and tell them of this chance of a life-time to hear the best works in music, performed by an immense band under the leadership of five of our best and most enthusiastic masters of the baton. If you want more tickets, don't wait until the day of the picnic to get them, but come at once. Remember, this is our day; if no one else cares to take advantage of this truly musical festival, we expect to see you there with your wife and children, any way. It costs you nothing more than the fare across the bay, and boats leave every twenty minutes. If you have to play, come for a couple of hours, and leave the folks there to enjoy themselves this one day, anyhow. Your union card will admit you to the park. Bring your lunch baskets and get aboard the 10 o'clock boat. A large band will assemble at City Hall Square, Market street opposite Eighth, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the picnic, in uniform, and march to the ferry under escort of the police department. We will own the street that morning. Everybody is enthusiastic, and endeavoring to do something to help make the affair a success. The presence of yourself and family will satisfy the committee and all interested workers that their labors have not been in vain. The concert program, which

CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN**FUNERAL DIRECTOR****1919 MISSION STREET**

Between 15th and 16th Streets
SAN FRANCISCO

PHONES { **MARKET 109**
HOME M 1919

will begin at 2 p. m. sharp, is expected to eclipse our last year's effort; there will be but five numbers, but they are calculated to satisfy the most fastidious. The boys have put in many hours of hard rehearsal, and will give good account of themselves. A very elaborate program of races and games for young and old will start at 3:30 p. m. sharp. For those who will have no interest in the concert or games, the dancing will continue without interruption throughout the day. There are over a hundred gate prizes, and every one will have a chance to draw one or more of these valuable prizes.

The action of Redwood City Band, under the direction of C. Rietze, in refusing to participate in the celebration of July 4th with an unfair band, is highly commended by Local No. 6.

Mr. H. Hoffman recently returned from a pleasure trip through the east, and reports that his son is holding the position of first violin in the "Official" Orchestra at the White House, Washington, D. C.

Work of remodeling the headquarters will commence on July 18th. C. A. Salter has the contract for remodeling the upper part, and O. R. Weisel will fit up the club room, which is to be in the basement. The office will be moved to the second floor, the members to have the use of the entire first floor and the Stage Employees and Picture Operators will have offices on the top floor. All work is to be finished within seventy days from date.

Secretary E. H. Slissman has been enjoying a short vacation at the Yosemite Valley, and will return shortly.

A. S. MOREY, Secretary pro tem.

GENERAL LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the General Labor Day committee tomorrow (Saturday) night, the selection of a grand marshal for the Labor Day parade will be a special order of business.

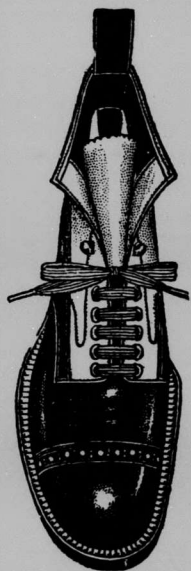
The Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council begs to call attention to the meetings held on the first and third Wednesday of each month at headquarters, 316 Fourteenth street. The object of the gatherings is to increase the demand for union-label goods, cards, buttons, etc. Each union is entitled to two delegates for one dollar a month dues, and there isn't an organization in the central body that shouldn't be represented. The best weapon organized labor has is the union label, and it is imperative that members should rally to the support of every agency that will assist in increasing the demand. Remember the cause, the time and the place of meeting, and see that the union to which you belong is marked present at each meeting. Don't leave the work to the faithful few. The Label Section will prosper in proportion to its support.

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